

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are pending in the application, with Claims 1 and 5 being independent claims.

Claims 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Uchida (U.S. Pat. No. 6,161,026).

Claims 5 and 11 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Seidensticker (U.S. Pat. No. 6,128,012).

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uchida in view of Cushman (U.S. Pat. No. 6,125,287).

Claim 10 is again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seidensticker.

It is gratefully acknowledged that Claims 6-9 remain allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the Examiner states that Uchida anticipates each and every element of the claim. Amended Claim 1 teaches a key input method for diversifying key functions in a mobile telecommunication terminal. The method comprises detecting whether a user has input a key corresponding to a menu and offers the flexibility of *the key being any one of a plurality of keys provided on the mobile telecommunication terminal* as disclosed on lines 16-20, page 4 of the specification.

Meanwhile, Uchida discloses a method and a wireless selective call receiver for designating a specific item from a menu (Uchida, Claims 1 and 11). The wireless selective call receiver of Uchida includes a switch 10 as an operation element for selection of a menu (FIG.1, col. 3 lines 52-58, and col. 4 lines 12-14). The switch 10 of Uchida is a dedicated and only key that can be used for selection of a menu (col. 4 lines 12-14). By asserting “the wireless selective call receiver . . . using only a single switch” 10 (col. 7 lines 9-12), Uchida teaches away and fails to disclose anywhere the flexibility of *the key being any one of a plurality of keys provided on the*

*mobile telecommunication terminal* taught by Amended Claim1.

Claim 1 patentably differs from Uchida.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the Examiner states that Seidensticker anticipates each and every element of the claim. Amended Claim 5 teaches a key input method for diversifying key functions in a mobile telecommunication terminal. The method comprises detecting whether an input state of a key set for a scroll function is maintained for a predetermined period of time and offers the flexibility of *the key being any one of a plurality of keys provided on the mobile telecommunication terminal*.

Meanwhile, Seidensticker discloses a portable device that has a dedicated keypad 36 including four buttons (an Action button 42, a Back button 44, an Up button 38, and a Down button 40) used to control the display and the functions of the device (FIG. 1, col. 5 lines 10-15). Seidensticker fails to disclose anywhere the flexibility of *the key being any one of a plurality of keys provided on the mobile telecommunication terminal* taught by Amended Claim 5.

Claim 5 patentably differs from Seidensticker.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 1-11, are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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